

## NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 17

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The White Fawn.  
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
CAPTAIN OF THE WATER-WOODS' LITTLE LARK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Papa O'Papa.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—Marie An  
noyette.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Marta.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Narcissus—Wandering  
Minstrel—Robert Macaire.PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 224 st. corner Eighth av.—  
Lucetta Borga.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—  
Under the Gable.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A Midsummer  
Night's Dream.FLYING DUTCHMAN, Broadway.—Charles Dickens'  
Readings.BANTON'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-  
way and Thirtieth street.—Great King.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th  
street.—Fanny Steadman.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Gymnastics,  
Equestrianism, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 81 Broadway.—Harrison Constan-  
tine's Theatre. Matinee at 2 P.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—Spoken,  
Dances, Equestrianism, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—Equestrian  
Entertainment, Singing, Dancing and Burlesque.TOMMY PATTER'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic  
Troupes, Minstrelsy, &c.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—  
Ballet, Farce, &c.BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—The  
Fiddler. Matinee at 2.DODWORTH HALL, No. 86 Broadway.—Fanny Steadman's  
Readings.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—Amateur.

MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Equestrian  
Entertainment, Singing, Dancing and Burlesque.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.

New York, Friday, January 17, 1868.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

The news from the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, January 16.

The Turkish government was greatly alarmed by the  
Russian policy in the Eastern question. England and  
France have, it is said, advised the Sultan to make  
extensive military and naval preparations in the Medi-  
terranean. Lord Clarendon and Lord Russell have  
gone to Rome on it, it is alleged, an English mission to  
the Pope requesting him and for the suppression of Fanat-  
ism in Ireland. Arrests of Fenians continued active  
in England. Captain Denny, who was rescued in Man-  
chester, is said to have been captured in Ireland. Mar-  
shall's body was received by the Austrian Archduke  
at Trieste, where extensive preparations were being  
made for the funeral. The French government will be  
used at it, it is said, for debts due to the Mexican  
bank.Congress, 92½ a 92½ for money in London. Five-  
twenties, 71½ a 71½ in London and 75½ in Frankfurt.Cotton firm in Liverpool, with middling uplands at  
7½d. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions and produce  
without marked change.By the French steamer *Periere*, at this port, we  
have interesting mail details of our cable despatches to  
the 5th of January.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a communication from Sec-  
retary Stanton, with a list of volunteer officers in the ser-  
vice, was received and referred. The Finance Com-  
mittee reported a bill re-organizing the Legal Tender act,  
and providing for contracts payable in gold. A bill to re-  
organize the Treasury Department was referred to the  
Finance Committee. The Judiciary bill, presented by  
the House, was then discussed and with numerous  
amendments was passed. The Senate then went into  
executive session, the bill for the gradual reduction of  
the army being a special order for the next meeting  
and soon after adjourned until Monday.In the House two communications were presented  
from Secretary Stanton and ordered to be printed. The  
new Reconstruction bill was again considered and a long  
debate ensued, which was continued in an evening ses-  
sion. Numerous amusing cross-questions occurred  
between the opposite sides, and the House adjourned  
without a vote at one o'clock.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday notice was given of a bill  
to legalize the proceedings of the Constitutional Con-  
vention. Bills mandating the Military Code and relative  
to the duties of the Recorder were introduced.In the Assembly the bill to extend the time for the  
collection of license fees in the Metropolitan district  
was passed. Bills to regulate the ferries and to provide  
free bathing houses in New York were introduced. A  
resolution relative to the pay of members of the Con-  
stitutional Convention, which, among other things,  
debars a member of the Legislature from drawing pay  
as a member of the Convention after the 7th inst., was  
told over under the rule.

## THE CITY.

The Board of Councilmen held a special meeting yester-  
day afternoon and discussed with the Aldermen the  
adoption of a series of resolutions eulogistic of the late  
Councilman James Long. A joint committee of both  
Bodies was appointed to make the necessary arrange-  
ments for the funeral of the deceased.Fifteen thousand dollars in bonds were stolen from off  
the account clerk's desk in the Bank of the Republic  
yesterday afternoon. No clue whatever to the thief is  
known.The case of *Fink and Belden* against the company and  
directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rail-  
road, came up yesterday, pursuant to adjournment,  
before Judge Cardozo. The testimony of David Dowd,  
which will be found elsewhere in our columns, was  
taken and the case adjourned.In the United States District Court, Admiralty branch,  
yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, an important ques-  
tion was raised consequent upon the trial of a collision  
case on the North river, in which John and others,  
owners of the ship *Talman*, sue the ferryboat *D. R. Gregory*  
for damages resulting from a collision. The ques-  
tion at issue is as to the right claimed by the ferry  
company over the waters of the North river, in what  
they call their course or line of transit between New  
York and the Jersey shore. Judge Blatchford has re-  
served his decision on the point.The case of *William E. Hasbrouck* against the steam-  
boat *St. John* was also on trial yesterday before Judge  
Blatchford. Damages to the amount of \$5,000 are  
claimed. Decision reserved.In the matter of the bankruptcy of *Ans Craft* for com-  
pulsory adjudication of bankruptcy, the testimony taken  
before the Commissioner to whom the case was refer-  
red, was concluded yesterday. The question now awaits  
the decision of the court.On motion of counsel, Judge Blatchford yesterday  
granted an order to bond the distillery and certain prop-  
erty therein, the spirits only excepted, situated in West  
Forty-eighth street; also the rectifying distillery in West  
Twenty-seventh street.In the Superior Court, Part I, yesterday, before Judge  
McGowan, the guardians of Thomas Thurg brought an  
action against the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Rail-  
road Company to recover the sum of \$20,000 for injuries  
alleged to have been sustained by him through the negli-  
gence of the defendant's servants. The case has not  
been decided.In the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, yester-  
day, before Judge Brady and Barrett, the case of  
*Edward W. Battershall* came on for hearing. It was an  
appeal from the decision of the Marine Court in favor of  
the defendant, holding that he did not sign a certain  
promissory note individually, but as President of the  
*Marble Company*. The judgment of the court  
was approved.The following appointments have been made in the  
*New York City Clerk's office*: Deputy, Douglas McKee,mar; Hoarding clerk, Thomas Ennis; assistant  
clerk, Thomas Ryan, Francis J. Markey, James E.  
Wiles.The *Iman* line steamship city of Baltimore, Captain  
Leitch, will leave pier 45 North river at one o'clock to-  
morrow (Saturday) for Queenstown and Liverpool. The  
European mail, which go by this steamer, will close at  
the Post Office at twelve M., 18th inst.The Anchor line steamship *Hibernia*, Captain Munro,  
will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M. to-morrow  
(Saturday) for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Lon-  
donderry to land passengers, &c.The Crownwell line steamship *General Meade*, Captain  
Sampson, will leave pier 9 North river at three P.  
M. to-morrow (Saturday) for New Orleans direct.The Empire line sidewheel and favorite steamship  
*San Jacinto*, Captain Atkins, will sail punctually at three  
P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Savannah, Ga., con-  
necting with steamer for Florida ports, &c.The stock market was dull and unsettled yesterday  
morning, but closed strong at advancing prices. Gov-  
ernment securities were strong. Gold closed at 139½  
a 139½. Business in almost all departments of trade  
in commercial circles was very generally quiet, but  
values were generally unchanged.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegrams from St. Thomas by the Gulf  
cable confirm the news of the acceptance of annexation  
by the inhabitants. Only twenty-two votes were cast  
against the proposition. A Danish corvette is waiting at  
Sancti Spiritus to carry back the report of Secretary  
Seward's reception of this news.The Revolution in St. Domingo is still progress-  
ing. Puerto Plata had been taken by the revolutionists,  
and they were awaiting the arrival of Baez to attack the  
capital.The Constitutional Convention yesterday, the report  
on the charities and charitable institutions was con-  
sidered in Committee of the Whole, and on voting the  
whole subject was laid on the table. Pending discussion  
on the powers and duties of the Legislature the Con-  
vention adjourned.In the South Carolina Convention yesterday a colored  
sergeant-at-arms, who was elected the day before, was  
induced to resign on account of incompetency.In the North Carolina Convention yesterday the  
radicals took umbrage at a newspaper which called the  
black delegates "negroes" and passed a resolution re-  
quiring more respect from reporters in future.There is said to be neither meat, bread nor money  
enough in Wilkinson county, Miss., to support the in-  
habitants three months.As anticipated, the Military Treasurer of Georgia, on  
taking possession of the strong boxes, found no money.  
Four hundred inmates of the Deer Island Institution,  
near Boston, have been poisoned by arsenic. It is sup-  
posed, in the food or water. Most of them will probably  
recover.Earthquake shocks were felt at St. Andrew's and Mon-  
real, Canada, at midnight of the 14th inst.The bill abolishing the State Constabulary is consid-  
ered in the Massachusetts Legislature, and indications  
are given that all restrictions on liquor dealing will  
be abolished.The Kansas Legislature organized yesterday and the  
Governor's Message was received. He recommends the  
organization of a small militia force for protection  
against Indians. Miss Emma Hunt was elected sec-  
retary of the Lower House.The Legislature of Maryland continued voting for  
United States Senator yesterday, without coming to a  
choice. Governor Swann fell off considerably, and Ham-  
ilton is now ahead.The Grand Army of the Republic met at Philadelphia  
yesterday and elected John A. Logan, of Illinois, Com-  
mander-in-Chief.The Reign of the Jacobins—Progress of the  
Revolution in Congress."Liberty, equality and fraternity" formed the  
tripod of the first French republic. That monstrous  
abortion, however, proved such a bloody  
burlesque of equality, and such a bloody  
mockery of fraternity, that France was only  
too glad to escape from it in seeking the pro-  
tection of a military despotism. The transition  
was from a reign of terror and anarchy to a  
reign of law and order; but the law was that  
of Napoleon, and the order was that  
of the bayonet. The Jacobins of Congress, with  
their "amis des noirs" and their dogma of  
"equal rights to all men," which is equivalent  
to the French tripod of "liberty, equality and  
fraternity," are now actively employed in the  
work of transforming our republic into an olig-  
archy as the next step to an empire. We may  
say that we have passed through the stages of  
the French National Assembly and the Conven-  
tion, and that we have arrived at the epoch of  
the Directory, in connection with the two  
chambers known as the Council of Ancients  
and the Council of Five Hundred, with our  
Bonaparte behind the scenes, only awaiting his  
call upon the stage."Old Thad Stevens," in the frank and fear-  
less declaration that "of course we are legisla-  
ting outside the constitution," has warned  
the country that the rule of the constitution  
has gone by, and that the will of  
the party in power is "the supreme law of  
the land." The experiment of the five Southern  
military districts, with their five military  
dictators, negro suffrage, &c., was based upon  
the plea of necessity. The civil Tenure of Office  
bill was another necessity. Now, after the  
failure of the Council of Five Hundred to  
impeach and remove President Johnson, it has  
become necessary to put him behind the Gen-  
eral of the Army, and the Directory (which is  
Old Thad's joint committee on reconstruction)  
has accordingly framed and brought in their  
bill for that purpose. At the same time the  
Council of Ancients, in their reinstatement of  
Secretary Stanton, have assumed the power of  
appointing the Cabinet, and the bill before  
them from the other House for the practical  
removal of the stumbling block of the Supreme  
Court will doubtless receive their approval and  
become a law.All these startling revolutionary measures are  
directed to the special object of rushing through  
without further interruption the reconstruction  
of the ten outside Southern States on the  
basis of negro suffrage and negro supremacy,  
in order that said States may be hurried into  
Congress and that their electoral votes, through  
patched up negro radical majorities, may be  
secured to the radical candidate for the Presi-  
dency. But suppose the President and the  
Supreme Court assume the responsibility and  
"apply the brakes hard down" upon these  
unconstitutional doings of Congress, what then?Unquestionably, we think, at this desperate  
stage of the contest, if either the Executive or  
the Supreme Court shall afford a plausible pre-  
text for impeachment, this last resort will be  
adopted; for in the removal of Andrew  
Johnson, and in the setting up of "Old Ben  
Wade" in his place, the administration will not  
only be reconstructed upon the radical pro-  
gramme, but the Supreme Court likewise. The  
President has the appointment of the judges.  
That is the present difficulty. But let "Old  
Ben Wade" be put in the place of Johnson,  
and a bill for the appointment of four or five  
new Supreme judges will be the next thing in  
order. The radicals in Congress have the  
power—they have the will, too—and only want  
a convenient pretext to get Andrew Johnson  
out of their way. They are in a critical situa-  
tion. They have gone too far to retreat, and  
their only chance is to hurry in the rebel States  
on their present negro supremacy status at all  
hazards and without further loss of time.President Johnson, tied hand and foot, can  
do nothing to embarrass the radicals inthis revolutionary scheme in the interval to  
next November, when the people will have  
something to say that will settle all these vexed  
questions. If Mr. Johnson, however, should be  
impeached and removed meantime, his  
removal will be to him an imperishable  
crown of glory; for it will make him, by the  
spontaneous concentration around him of all  
the conservative elements of the country, our  
next President, even against General Grant as  
the radical candidate. We saw in 1852 how  
small was the influence of General Scott's  
military achievements against the popular ideas  
of that day on the slavery question; but the  
issues of universal negro suffrage, negro politi-  
cal and social equality, Southern negro su-  
premacy and a Southern negro political  
balance of power will, in 1868, have a much  
greater influence on the public mind than the  
idea of peace on the slavery question in 1852.The radicals of Congress have some appre-  
hensions of this sort. They are fighting a des-  
perate battle for the perpetuation of their  
power. Their purpose is, with the negro  
vote, to add the electoral votes of the ten out-  
side Southern States to the vote of the North  
for their Presidential ticket; for they think that  
these ten Southern States will more than  
neutralize all their Northern losses. They  
must be defeated in this game, or this election  
of 1868 may be the last under the constitution  
of the United States. With Grant fairly in  
their toils, the radical Directory at Washington  
will henceforth be bolder than ever in pushing  
forward their designs. Upon whom can the  
opposition Union and constitutional elements  
of the country successfully combine to defeat  
the radical ticket? Can they have a better  
rallying cry than Johnson and the constitu-  
tion?

Fernando Wood as a Parliamentary Martyr.

Fernando Wood certainly gave good occasion  
for the official reprimand he received in the  
House on Wednesday. There can be no  
doubt that the language he used was unpar-  
liamentary. He is to blame in the premises  
more deeply than the House blamed him. He  
is to blame before his constituents for forfeit-  
ing, through the use of intemperate language,  
the opportunity to criticize and denounce in  
his place an outrageous bill. It is said that  
half the money spent in litigation is wasted  
through the ignorance of lawyers who give bad  
advice and fail to improve proper opportu-  
nities; and it is at least equally true that  
half the harm done in violent legislation is  
done through default of vigorous, intelligent,  
clear-sighted and ready opposition. Mr. Wood  
could have denounced this truly infamous Re-  
construction law, could have characterized it  
in terms as forcible as he chose and been  
right; but in going aside from that legitimate  
course to denounce the body of which he was  
a member he lost sight of the common propriety  
of his position, and radicalism naturally seized  
the first opportunity to smother hostile ex-  
pression; for the bill is so objectionable, so  
open to denunciation, that its friends wisely  
fear every adverse breath.Mr. Wood is a type of the average Congress-  
man in his ignorance of the proprieties of de-  
bate, and this case only illustrates the result of  
sending to Congress men utterly worthless  
through inefficiency resulting from the want of  
the right intellectual training. Constituencies  
that send this class of men to Congress prac-  
tically deprive themselves of representation.  
But in another view it is no wonder that Mr.  
Wood did not deem it necessary in this Con-  
gress to confine himself to the use of proper  
and respectful language. It is not strange if  
he and others have grown into the habit of  
thinking that there is a general license for the  
coarsest blackguardism of which our speech is  
capable. It has been a common practice for  
members in debate to indulge in the use of  
words not only disrespectful, but sneering,  
contemptuous, coarse, toward a co-ordinate branch  
of the government, and for such words Speaker  
Coffay never had any rebuke. They were  
never out of order. Thus the proper regard  
for the proprieties of speech was lost in the  
House, and the language of reference to others  
became demoralized, all through the direct  
culpable neglect of his plain duty on the part  
of Mr. Coffay, who, if not the most incompe-  
tent man for his place ever known, must cer-  
tainly be the meanest spirited partisan that  
ever breathed air.

Congress and the Supreme Court.

The bill to modify the power that the constitu-  
tion gives to the Supreme Court has passed the  
House and gone to the Senate, which, no  
doubt, it will also pass by the usual party vote.  
It provides that no law of Congress shall be  
set aside for unconstitutionality unless two-  
thirds of the judges pronounce against it. No  
proposed law was ever more positively at  
issue with the constitution. There are certain  
cases in which the Supreme Court has juris-  
diction only "with such exceptions and under  
such regulations as the Congress shall make."They are cases of appellate jurisdiction, and  
the constitution itself specifies what they are.  
But in all cases "in which a State shall be a  
party," as in these reconstruction laws, original  
jurisdiction, without qualification, is given  
simply and distinctly to "the Supreme Court."To the court; not to any given number of  
judges, nor in any required way, but plainly  
to the court. These words are to be taken, of  
course, in their ancient, well understood, com-  
mon law sense—in which the "court" means a  
majority of the judges; and in this sense, in  
which these words have been understood ever  
since the Supreme Court had an existence,  
that court will undoubtedly still understand  
them, and therefore will certainly pronounce  
the law unconstitutional and refuse to be  
governed by it. But there is one way in  
which Congress can get at the Supreme Court.  
Although the constitution established the  
court and declared its powers, it left its or-  
ganization to Congress, and this was fixed by  
the statute of 1789. That law organizing the  
Supreme Court Congress can repeal, and,  
making another, can reorganize the court to  
suit its views. The constitution requires that  
there shall be a chief justice, which implies, of  
course, that there shall be some associates; but  
as no number is called for the court may be  
so organized that a majority would be two-  
thirds. Here would be an act quite in the  
revolutionary spirit that prevails; but there  
would be one difficulty. The President would  
have the appointment of the judges, which  
would not suit Congress so well, unless, in-  
deed, having gone so far, Congress would not  
be stopped by one more constitutional pro-  
vision, and should by another law, going just a  
trifle further than the Tenure of Office law,  
place the appointing power somewhere else.

## The Surrender of General Grant.

The great captain of the age—the man who  
whipped Lee and finished the rebellion—has sur-  
rendered at last; yes, ingloriously surrendered  
to another rebel force equally as destructive  
to the constitution and government as that of  
the South. He has surrendered to the radical  
revolutionists. So remarkable and surprising  
was this event that the newshy in the streets  
of Washington were heard shouting "The sur-  
render of General Grant!" as they ran about  
with the papers containing the news, just as  
these sharp-witted fellows shouted the sur-  
render of Lee when he gave up. They instinc-  
tively seized the very expression, which  
forcibly showed the conduct of Grant in giving  
up the War Department at the demand of  
Stanton and the radicals without consulting or  
referring to the President of the United  
States and Commander-in-Chief of the  
army. The glorious and deserved fame  
of General Grant in conquering the  
rebellion is tarnished by this surprising  
conduct. Our Napoleon has not shown the  
skill of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Talleyrand  
of our War Office, backed by the Jacobins in  
Congress, has outwitted the great American  
General. Napoleon Bonaparte on the 18th  
Brimaire proved himself superior to all the  
Jacobins and plotters. The fact is General  
Grant has little knowledge of politics or poli-  
ticians, or of anything else outside of his mili-  
tary profession, and he has permitted his am-  
bition and the clamor of the dominant party  
to overrule a sense of duty and respectful be-  
havior to his superior, the President of the  
United States.General Grant received his appointment  
from the President. The office was purely  
executive and under the Chief Executive of  
the republic, the President. He had nothing  
to do with Congress and should have received  
no orders from that body. He should have  
known nothing about what Congress did with  
regard to the War Department or his duties in  
it except through the President. Congress is  
not the Executive. The mere resolution of the  
Senate that it did not approve of the suspen-  
sion of Stanton was not an order for Grant to  
vacate the War Department, and it had  
been he should not have received no  
orders but from the President. But the  
manner of vacating the position to which the  
President had appointed him without consult-  
ing with or referring the matter to the decision  
of his chief was discreditable. It shows plainly  
that General Grant did not understand his duty  
and the respect due to the President. It is not  
to the individual Mr. Johnson that this wrong  
is done, but to the President of the United  
States and to the people as represented by him  
in that high office. There was something so  
unworthy of Grant—we might almost say  
tricky—in his slipping out of the back door to  
let Stanton come in at the front, without notifi-  
ng the President, that it cannot fail to  
damage him seriously in the estimation of the  
American people. All the rignarole, trashy  
arguments and special pleading about his  
previous conversations with Mr. Johnson on  
the subject of Stanton's position amount to  
nothing in view of the great fact that in his  
conduct he ignored the Executive of the na-  
tion, did not act with proper respect to him  
and neglected the plain dictates of duty toward  
him.All this looks as if the General had thrown  
himself into the arms of the Jacobin radicals  
and is ready to go with them in their  
revolutionary course of destroying the constitu-  
tion and government. What a change must  
have come over him! He was a democrat in  
former times; he exhibited great liberality and  
broad views in his treatment of the rebels  
when they surrendered, and he has been re-  
garded as conservative all along up to within  
a recent period. What has turned his head  
and thrown him among the revolutionists? We  
will believe his heart is right and that he is  
a sincere patriot, but evidently he has been  
under baneful influences. The politicians  
have beguiled him, either to kill him off or to  
make use of him for their own purposes. If  
he would keep his hold on the esteem and  
affection of the American people he will re-  
trace his steps at once as far as he can, show  
that he is conservative at heart and give the  
cold shoulder to his radical advisers. Nothing  
else, no, not even his great military fame—can  
save him from ruin as a public man.

## The Latest Enterprise in Italian Opera.

The latest attempt to establish Italian opera  
in this city, inaugurated at Pike's Opera House  
by Strakosch, has been very successful so far,  
and the magnificent Opera House and the great  
artist—La Grange—have attracted many ad-  
mirers every night. The manager, with such  
a good start, should win in the grand race for  
public favor in which every place of amuse-  
ment is entered for the season. He should  
remember, however, that nothing short of per-  
petual novelty—and that always of a first class  
standard—can insure the success of his enter-  
prise. The troupe engaged at present at the  
new Opera House is an excellent one and will  
do very well for this season. But for subse-  
quent seasons the flat of the public is novelty  
either in artists or operas. The non-observance  
of this general order of the amusement  
public of the metropolis was the rock on which  
Mazetzk was wrecked. In compliance with  
the wishes of the stockholders of the old opera  
house the short-sighted impresario persisted in  
thrusting forward third rate artists before  
the public, and he met the fate that every one  
who adopts the same course must suffer. The  
present manager has now everything in his  
favor—a splendid house, an appreciative public,  
with plenty of money and no stockholders. It  
is unjust to charge a want of taste on the part  
of the New York public because Italian opera  
has had so many disastrous failures. We send  
away the artists to Europe every year who  
rise to the highest positions in art among the  
magnates of the Old World. A taste for music  
has, of late years, increased among us to  
such an extent that there are few if any families  
who do not claim an artist or an amateur as  
one of their members. All that is necessary  
for the success of Italian opera is to present  
first class talent, good operas, constant nov-  
elty, and to keep clear of all cliques and  
monopolies. By steadily pursuing this course  
the present home of the opera on Twenty-third  
street will be a permanent one.Unfortunate St. Thomas.—Still troubled  
with earthquakes, this unfortunate and appar-  
ently God-forsaken little island is reported  
now to be suffering from pestilence  
and famine—famine from yellow fever, cholera and awant of provisions. Seven millions in gold  
for such a place is surely a waste of money,  
especially when we can get the spacious land-  
locked, deep and beautiful bay of Samana, in  
Dominica, for, as we understand, less than  
half the money. As a naval station, where  
these unpleasant upliftings of the sea roll huge  
ships of war over the town, St. Thomas is too  
shaky.The Revolutionary Conduct of Congress—Its  
Effect on Our Trade and Finances.Congress might as well spare its time upon  
the various financial measures that have been  
brought forward during the session—first,  
because hardly one of them has any practical  
value, and next, because the best that could  
be devised would do no good while the  
country is kept in a disturbed and revolu-  
tionary condition. How is it possible for the  
people to have any confidence in the future?  
How can capitalists and the business com-  
munity venture to do anything when they  
know not what disasters to-morrow may  
bring? The Jacobins of the French Convention  
did not march with more rapid strides than  
our radical Congress in the way of revolution.  
They did not break down more rapidly, one  
after another, all the landmarks of civilization,  
law and order. Their violent measures did  
not involve such a radical change in the  
political and social condition of society. There  
is no parallel in history to the atrocious  
and destructive conduct of Congress.Though the world looks with horror  
on the frightful orgies and bloody des-  
potism of the French Jacobins, perpetrated  
in the name of liberty, equality and fraternity,  
these insane monsters of destruction had some  
excuse for their conduct in the monarchical and  
aristocratical tyranny which had in a measure  
goaded them to excess. But with us there is  
not the least shadow of excuse for the revolu-  
tionary conduct of Congress.We have the best government in the world.  
Our constitution, with its admirable checks  
and balances, is incomparable. There is no  
public enemy in or out of the country to en-  
danger our institutions. Every man's liberty,  
property and rights—those of the black man as  
well as of the white—are secure beyond all  
danger if Congress will let them alone. Yet  
the infamous Jacobin party in power are re-  
solved to practically abolish the Executive and  
the Supreme Court and to make the barbarian  
negro race a controlling element in the gov-  
ernment. The voice of the people, as emphati-  
cally expressed in the late elections, common  
sense, decency, justice, the memories of the  
glorious past and the work of the great found-  
ers of our government, and patriotism—all are  
ignored and treated with contempt by these  
Congressional revolutionists. Nothing, how-  
ever sacred or good, is permitted to stand  
in the way of their ambition and party pur-  
poses. They have destroyed the fairest por-  
tion of our country in order to put the white  
man under the barbarian negro, for no other  
object than to perpetrate their power; they  
have created a military despotism that endan-  
gers the liberties of the Northern people as well  
as makes slaves of the Southerners; they  
have put us on the high road to Cæsarism;  
they have violated the constitution so far that  
we hardly know whether we have one left;  
they have usurped the constitutional powers  
of the President and virtually abolished the  
Executive, making him inferior and subordinate  
to the officials under him, and they have  
resolved seemingly to make the Supreme  
Court of the United States a mere political  
machine to do their bidding. At the rate  
these rabid revolutionists are going on there  
will not be left in a few months a vestige of the  
glorious government handed down to us by  
the fathers. It may be nominally a republic,  
but actually a despotism, as fully as the  
government of France was under the Con-  
vention.Under such a fearful state of things the  
national finances must remain disorganized,  
taxation oppressive and the public credit  
shaken. Business of all kinds must feel the  
paralyzing effect. Capital will take alarm and  
enterprise will cease. In fact, the prospect  
before us is truly alarming if the radical party  
in power continue their destructive course and  
the people do not rise up as one man in their  
might to check this tide of Jacobinism. Un-  
happily, these radicals will be in power for  
some time to come, as they boast of being, to  
defy public opinion, and they may do a vast  
deal of evil before another general election  
takes place. To hold them in check, then,  
the people everywhere should rise and denounce  
their conduct. In all the cities and towns—yes,  
even in every little village—there should be  
public meetings for this purpose. The country  
is in a terrible crisis, and the universal voice  
of the nation should be raised to save  
the constitution and government from the  
sacriligious hands that now threaten to destroy  
both.THE NEW WHISKEY LAW.—There is weeping  
and gnashing of teeth among the whiskey  
rings, and the fraudulent bondholders refuse  
to be comforted. A legislative bombshell, in  
the shape of the new Warehouse law, has  
fallen in their midst and scattered to the winds  
all their ingeniously contrived plans of de-  
fracting the revenue. This Whiskey law will  
affect capital to the extent of one hundred  
millions of dollars, and will inflict incalculable  
injury on the myriad cliques that combine  
against the revenues of the government. Al-  
ready the whiskey interest is up in arms and  
formulates threats and remonstrances in many  
an indignation meeting. The manufactured  
article is kept in the Western warehouses, and  
the convenient transfer business is suspended  
until the legal tax is paid. This law will re-  
move the necessity of resorting to violent and  
obnoxious measures to punish frauds on the  
revenue. It will enable the officers of the  
government to distinguish between those who  
obey the law and the real transgressors. It  
will increase the revenue according to the  
national Treasury from this source, and in break-  
ing up the whiskey rings it will benefit legiti-  
mate dealers to a large extent. A nitro-gly-  
cerine explosion could scarcely produce more  
dimmy than the new Whiskey law has done  
among the sharp practitioners of the whiskey  
interest."UNDER WHICH KING?"—The leading Seward  
organ of this city is fighting the radicals of  
Congress with the unctious of a "Veteran Ob-  
server" who has a heavy account against them;  
but what does it say of General Grant? Sup-  
porting Johnson and Grant as on the same  
platform will no longer do. If Grant is with  
the radicals where is this organ of Johnson?WENDELL PHILLIPS is a perfect Mrs. Caudle.  
In his last lecture he says that the "American  
people are drunk with Grant and money bags."  
What sort of a liquor is that?STILL ANOTHER.—S. S. Cox, familiarly called  
Sunset Cox, from his graphic description  
of a wonderful copper colored sunset some-  
where over in Jersey, has been nominated to  
the Austrian mission. Of course, as a cam-  
paigning democrat against Old Ben Wade in  
Ohio last fall, he is put up by the President to  
be knocked down by the radical hammer of  
Old Ben Wade in the Senate. One good turn  
deserves another. This makes the baker's  
dozen of unfortunates set up and knocked  
down or resigned on the Austrian mission.  
Who comes next? "Molloy is the only wear."ANOTHER ANNA DICKINSON.—Miss Sallie  
Bronson Goodrich lectures the newshy to-  
night at 128 Fulton